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10/629,819	07/30/2003	Takeshi Watanabe	R2184.0245/P245	7294
24998	7590	06/30/2006	EXAMINER	
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2101 L Street, NW			ART UNIT	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-27 are pending for examination as interpreted by the examiner. The IDS filed on 7/30/03 was considered.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gehr, US Patent 6,453,395 in view of Tatano, JP401173487A in view of Iida et al., US Patent Publication 2002/0027848.

Regarding claim 1, Gehr teaches a method of creating a backup disc of a source optical disc having a read-only storage area and a writable storage area (figure 4), the method comprising: a qualification determination step of determining whether or not a target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc of the hybrid type source optical disc by comparing the source optical disc to the target optical disc based on information recorded in the source optical disc and the target optical disc (part of element 404 of figure 4); a loading step of loading, when it is determined that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc, backup information from the source optical disc (column 1, 56-67); and a writing step of writing the backup information in the target optical disc (completion of the copy process as explained in column 1, lines 64-67). Gehr does not but Tatano teaches the details of the qualification step in the constitution. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of the given details as taught by Tatano into the system of Gehr in order to prevent the error of the backup copying. Neither of the other references teaches, but Iida et al. teaches using a hybrid optical disk. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the given details as taught by Iida et al. into the system of Gehr modified by Tatano to make the system more versatile.

Regarding claim 10, Gehr teaches a system of creating a backup disc of a source optical disc having a read-only storage area and a writable storage area (figure 4), comprising: a qualification determination part determining whether or not a target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc of the hybrid type source optical disc by comparing the source optical disc to the target optical disc based on information recorded in the source optical disc and the target optical disc (part of element 404 of figure 4); a loading part loading, when it is determined that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc, backup information from the source optical disc (figure 4); and a writing part writing the backup information in the target optical disc (shown as elements 726 and 734 in figure 7C). Gehr does not but Tatano teaches the details of the qualification step in the constitution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of the given details as taught by Tatano into the system of Gehr in order to prevent the error of the backup copying. Neither of the other references teaches, but Iida et al. teaches using a hybrid optical disk. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to include the given details as taught by lida et al. into the system of Gehr modified by Tatano to make the system more versatile.

Regarding claim 19, Tatano teaches a computer-readable recording medium for storing a program (inherent to method of claim 1) to cause a computer to execute a procedure of creating a backup disc of a source optical disc having a read-only storage area and a writable storage area (figure 4), the procedure comprising: a qualification determination step of determining whether or not a target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc of the hybrid type source optical disc by comparing the source optical disc to the target optical disc based on information recorded in the source optical disc and the target optical disc (part of element 404 of figure 4); a loading step of loading, when it is determined that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc, backup information from the source optical disc (figure 4); and a writing step of writing the backup information in the target optical disc (shown as elements 726 and 734 in figure 7C). Gehr does not but Tatano teaches the details of the qualification step in the constitution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of the given details as taught by Tatano into the system of Gehr in order to prevent the error of the backup copying. Neither of the other references teaches, but lida et al. teaches using a hybrid optical disk. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the given details as taught by lida et al. into the system of Gehr modified by Tatano to make the system more versatile.

Regarding claim 2, lida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising: a disc determination step of determining whether or not the target optical disc is a hybrid type disc (paragraph 0386), and wherein the qualification determination step occurs when the disc determination step determines that the target optical disc is a hybrid type disc (paragraph 0386).

Regarding claim 11, lida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 10, further comprising: a disc determination part determining whether or not the target optical disc is a hybrid type disc (step F103), and wherein the qualification determination part determines whether or not the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc when the disc determination part determines that the target optical disc is a hybrid type disc (figure 43).

Regarding claim 20, lida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of claim 2) as claimed in claim 19, the procedure further comprising: a disc determination step of determining whether or not the target optical disc is a hybrid type disc, and wherein the qualification determination step occurs when the disc determination step determines that the target optical disc is a hybrid type disc.

Regarding claim 3, lida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising: a disc determination step of determining whether or not the target optical disc has predetermined compatibility with the hybrid type source optical disc (paragraph 0386), and wherein the qualification determination step occurs when the disc

determination step determines that the target optical disc has predetermined compatibility with the hybrid type source optical disc (paragraph 0386).

Regarding claim 12, lida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 10, further comprising: a disc determination part determining whether or not the target optical disc has predetermined compatibility with the hybrid type source optical disc (step F103), and wherein the qualification determination part determines whether or not the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc when the disc determination part determines that the target optical disc has predetermined compatibility with the hybrid type source optical disc (figure 43).

Regarding claim 21, lida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of claim 3) as claimed in claim 19, the procedure further comprising: a disc determination step of determining whether or not the target optical disc has predetermined compatibility with the hybrid type source optical disc, and wherein the qualification determination step occurs when the disc determination step determines that the target optical disc has predetermined-compatibility with the hybrid type source optical disc.

lida teaches in the above given sections a method of checking to see if the disk is hybrid, but not compatible with a hybrid disk. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of checking for compatibility with a hybrid disk in addition to checking if the target is a hybrid disk. This would make the system more adaptable to different kinds of media.



Regarding claim 4, lida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the qualification determination step comprises: a substrate qualification determination step of determining whether or not the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information (paragraph 0384); and a ROM qualification determination step of determining whether or not at least a portion of ROM information of the source optical disc in a read-only storage area thereof and at least a portion of ROM information of the target optical disc in a read-only storage area thereof are the same (same step in paragraph 0384 checks the validity of the ROM information), and the qualification determination step determines that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc when the substrate qualification determination step determines that the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information and the ROM qualification determination step determines that the portion of ROM information of the source optical disc and the portion of ROM information of the target optical disc are the same.

Regarding claim 13, lida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 10, wherein the qualification determination part comprises: a substrate qualification determination part determining whether or not the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information (part of step F101 of figure 43); and a ROM qualification determination part determining whether or not at least a portion of ROM information of the source optical disc in a read-only storage area thereof and at least a portion of ROM information of the target optical disc in a read-only storage area thereof are the same (step F101 of figure 43 checks the validity of the ROM



information), and the qualification determination part determines that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc when the substrate qualification determination part determines that the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information and the ROM qualification determination part determines that the portion of ROM information of the source optical disc and the portion of ROM information of the target optical disc are the same (only proceeds if step is passed).

Regarding claim 22, Iida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of claim 4) as claimed in claim 19, wherein the qualification determination step comprises: a substrate qualification determination step of determining whether or not the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information; and a ROM qualification determination step of determining whether or not at least a portion of ROM information of the source optical disc in a read-only storage area thereof and at least a portion of ROM information of the target optical disc in a read-only storage area thereof are the same, and the qualification determination step determines that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc when the substrate qualification determination step determines that the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information and the ROM qualification determination step determines that the portion of ROM information of the source optical disc and the portion of ROM information of the target optical disc are the same.

Regarding claim 5, lida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the substrate information comprises at least one of lead-in start time, lead-out start time and a write strategy parameter (part of the TOC as recited in paragraph 0384).

Regarding claim 14, lida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 13, wherein the substrate information comprises at least one of lead-in start time, lead-out start time and a write strategy parameter (part of the TOC as recited in paragraph 0384).

Regarding claim 23, lida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of claim 5) as claimed in claim 22, wherein the substrate information comprises at least one of lead-in start time, lead-out start time and a write strategy parameter.

Regarding claim 7, lida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the backup information comprises RAM information recorded in a writable storage area of the source optical disc, and the writing step writes said RAM information in a writable storage area of the target optical disc (paragraphs 0394 and 0395).

Regarding claim 16, lida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 10, wherein the backup information comprises RAM information recorded in a writable storage area of the source optical disc, and the writing part writes said RAM information in a writable storage area of the target optical disc (shown in figures 45 and 46).

Regarding claim 25, lida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of

claim 7) as claimed in claim 19, wherein the backup information comprises RAM information recorded in a writable storage area of the source optical disc, and the writing step writes said RAM information in a writable storage area of the target optical disc.

Regarding claim 8, lida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the backup information comprises RAM information recorded in a writable storage area of the source optical disc and the ROM information of the source optical disc, and the writing step writes said RAM information (paragraph 0440) and said ROM information (paragraph 0439) in a writable storage area of the target optical disc when the qualification determination step determines that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc based on determination of the dummy data determination step.

Regarding claim 17, lida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 15, wherein the backup information comprises RAM information recorded in a writable storage area of the source optical disc and the ROM information of the source optical disc, and the writing part writes said RAM (step F401) information and said ROM information (step F404) in a writable storage area of the target optical disc when the qualification determination part determines that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc based on determination of the dummy data determination part (figure 46).

Regarding claim 26, lida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of claim 8) as claimed in claim 24, wherein the backup information comprises RAM

information recorded in a writable storage area of the source optical disc and the ROM information of the source optical disc, and the writing step writes said RAM information and said ROM information in a writable storage area of the target optical disc when the qualification determination step determines that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc based on determination of the dummy data determination step.

Regarding claim 9, Iida et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hybrid type disc comprises a CD descent disc or a DVD descent disc (paragraph 0014 describes how various types of CD-format discs include "hybrid disks").

Regarding claim 18, Iida et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 10, wherein the hybrid type disc comprises a CD descent disc or a DVD descent disc (paragraph 0014 describes how various types of CD-format discs include "hybrid disks").

Regarding claim 27, Iida et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller of element 10 of figure 42 in order to perform method of claim 9) as claimed in claim 19, wherein the hybrid type disc comprises a CD descent disc or a DVD descent disc (paragraph 0014 describes how various types of CD-format discs include "hybrid disks").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of the given method of checking the compatibility of backup hybrid disks as taught by Iida et al. into the system of Tatano in view of Gehr. This would serve the purpose of easily and precisely determining the physical

characteristics of discs without impairing the compatibility with known CD-format discs (paragraph 0017 of Iida et al.).

3. Claims 6, 15, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatano in view of Gehr in view of Iida et al., further in view of Fairman et al., US Patent 6,898,172.

Tatano in view of Gehr in view of Iida et al. teaches the limitations of the ROM qualification elements as claimed in claims 4, 13, and 22 but does not specify what to do if the data is dummy data.

Regarding claim 6, Fairman et al. teaches the method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the qualification determination step comprises: a dummy data determination step of determining whether or not the ROM information of the target optical disc is dummy data when the substrate qualification determination step determines that the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information and the ROM qualification determination step determines that the portion of ROM information of the source optical disc and the portion of ROM information of the target optical disc are not the same, said qualification determination step determining, when the dummy data determination step determines that the ROM information of the target optical disc is dummy data, that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc (column 8, lines 15-43).

Regarding claim 15, Fairman et al. teaches the system as claimed in claim 13, wherein the qualification determination part comprises: a dummy data determination part (element 163 of figure 5) determining whether or not the ROM information of the

target optical disc is dummy data when the substrate qualification determination part determines that the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information and the ROM qualification determination part determines that the portion of ROM information of the source optical disc and the portion of ROM information of the target optical disc are not the same, said qualification determination part determining, when the dummy data determination part determines that the ROM information of the target optical disc is dummy data, that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc (rewritten in element 172).

Regarding claim 24, Fairman et al. teaches the computer-readable recording medium (inherent to system controller in order to perform method of claim 6) as claimed in claim 22, wherein the qualification determination step comprises: a dummy data determination step of determining whether or not the ROM information of the target optical disc is dummy data when the substrate qualification determination step determines that the source optical disc and the target optical disc have the same substrate information and the ROM qualification determination step determines that the portion of ROM information of the source optical disc and the portion of ROM information of the target optical disc are not the same, said qualification determination step determining, when the dummy data determination step determines that the ROM information of the target optical disc is dummy data, that the target optical disc is qualified as the backup disc.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of overwriting dummy data as taught by Fairman et al.

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into the system of Tatano in view of Gehr in view of Iida et al. This will control the EFM generator to write only the nominal-depth frequency-modulated-wobbled groove (column 8, lines 15-43 of Fairman et al.).

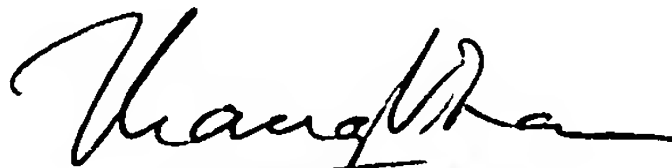
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Parul Gupta whose telephone number is 571-272-5260. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, from 8:30 AM to 7 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrea Wellington can be reached on 571-272-4483. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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6/27/06

  
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